

Paradiplomacy of West Java Province in East Asia (2015–2018)

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Abstract— The purpose of this study is to determine the West Java Province paradiplomacy in East Asia countries. Specifically, this research wanted to identify the readiness and activities of paradiplomacy carried out by the West Java Province in trade, investment, and tourism (2015-2018). The research method was qualitative method, with data collection techniques through literature studies. The result of this research shows that the West Java Province readiness in carrying out paradiplomacy activities in East Asia supported by a strong legal aspect and has acted as a state role performance. West Java also has the availability of excellent infrastructure which provides a great opportunity for the local government to seek economic opportunities from various international actors from East Asia. The West Java Province implements paradiplomacy through commercial diplomacy and economic diplomacy. Sister provinces or sister cities cooperation framework that have been conducted by the West Java Province has established East Asia sister provinces or sister cities networking in West Java, which opens opportunities for commercial diplomacy through efforts to promote investment, trade, and tourism.

Keywords—Paradiplomacy, Diplomacy, West Java, Commercial Diplomacy

I. INTRODUCTION

International Relations studies look at the growing role of sub-national governments in international relations is called Paradiplomacy. Paradiplomacy is a combination of the term "*parallel diplomacy*" [1]. The diplomacy used to designate activities that are parallel, coordinated, complementary to or even contrary to macro-diplomacy or diplomacy carried out by the central government [2]. Paradiplomacy is the activity of political entities that target foreign political entities where the extra-jurisdictional activity is the jurisdictional capacity of a political entity, which is a de facto amalgamation of a higher political entity (state).

The West Java Province as one of the regional governments in Indonesia has been active in international relations practice. West Java actively cooperates with foreign government entities and private actors such as investors and entrepreneurs from many countries in East Asia.

The East Asia region is a region that has a high level of stability and economic growth and superior technology. The countries in this region are China (including Hong Kong and Macau), Taiwan, Japan, South Korea, North Korea, and Mongolia. The East Asia region is the most densely populated area in the world with more than 1.5 billion inhabitants [3]. Poverty rates in the East Asia region also

increase along with successful growth and rising labor income. Therefore, with high per capita income and a large population of around 25% of the world's population, in the economic and trade studies this region is potential market potential. The great potential of the East Asia Region is also marked by Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) or foreign investment in the region.

There are several previous studies that are relevant to this research. Published research on paradiplomacy was conducted by Takdir Mukti Ali entitled Paradiplomacy: The Rise of Local Actors in International Fora. In his research described various paradigm practices in various countries and emphasized that paradiplomacy is a pattern of management of local government as a "sub-state" entity oriented to outward-looking that increasingly leads to patterns of relationships that are transnational, inclusive and competitive. According to Takdir Mukti Ali the paradiplomacy of regional government in Indonesia is a multipurpose paradiplomacy that refers to the decentralized cooperation model of decentralized foreign cooperation [4].

Another research was conducted by Adirini Pujayanti entitled The Role of Local Government in Economic Diplomacy. Adirini stated that diplomacy with the involvement of regional governments as part of Indonesia's multitrack diplomacy is a real demand in international relations in the era of globalization. There is a close and reciprocal connection. Diplomacy in the economic field can be part of Indonesia's foreign policy strategy to achieve economic goals [5].

The study that using the case studies of local governments in Indonesian economic diplomacy was carried out by P. M. Erza Killian entitled Local Government in Indonesian Economic Diplomacy: A Case Study of East Java Commercial Diplomacy. This study analyzes commercial diplomacy activities that have been carried out by local governments, using the East Java province government as a case study. By using the framework of commercial diplomacy and the effectiveness of commercial diplomacy, this study found that from the three pillars of commercial diplomacy, trade, investment, and tourism, the tourism promotion activities are the most effective [6].

Some of the previous studies above have provided a comprehensive explanation to the researcher regarding the concept of paradiplomacy, phenomena, and its implementation. This research would like to emphasize on the role of the West Java Province as sub-national governments and their paradiplomacy activities in East Asia. Specifically,

this research is want to identify the readiness and activities of paradiplomacy carried out by The West Java Province in trade, investment, and tourism. This research is taking period from 2015-2018.

II. METHODS

To support the validity of the data, this study used qualitative research method by collecting data through literature studies and interviews. A literature study explores various information in books, scientific journals, newspapers, magazines, and sources of information from articles and news through websites/websites on the internet. Other data collection techniques are through interviews. This technique is used to obtain in-depth data from informants as the authorities and opinions of experts who have the capacity regarding research matter.

III. RESULTS

To see the role of the West Java Province Government in paradiplomacy in East Asia, the researcher analyzed the diplomatic activities carried out by the West Java Province Government through Trade, Investment, and Tourism (TTI) activities and the readiness in various aspects.

3.1 West Java in Trade, Investment, and Tourism (TTI)

West Java actively cooperates with foreign government entities and private actors such as investors and entrepreneurs from many countries in East Asia and Pacific, Middle East, Europe, Africa, and America. Throughout 2016 the foreign cooperation was dominated by countries in East Asia and the Pacific [7].

In the trade sector, the West Java trade balance in general still recorded a deficit in early 2017, which was IDR.556.68 billion, but this figure decreased compared to the deficit at the end of 2016 which was IDR. 26.84 trillion. This condition is due to the trade balance between regions always experiencing a deficit. While the foreign trade balance has consistently recorded a surplus since 2014. At the beginning of 2017, West Java's overseas exports increased from IDR.44.93 trillion to IDR.46.64 trillion. The increase in the rate of growth of overseas exports is far higher than that of foreign imports. Based on its share, the largest export commodity from West Java in 2017 was from the textile and textile products (20.1%), followed by vehicles (17.1%), electronics (15.3%), and chemical (7.5%) Excellent performance in foreign trade was mainly driven by the improving performance of all trade partner countries/regions, both in ASEAN and regional partner countries. Among all trade partner countries/regions, the highest growth is in exports to ASEAN and East Asia, especially for automotive products. Data from the West Java Central Statistics Agency (BPS), West Java, has 13 trading partners including East Asian countries. To increase exports, the West Java local government is also active in inviting business people and associations, SMEs, and coordinating with Indonesian representatives and market sounding with investors and actively developing overseas market cooperation and development networks through overseas exhibitions and promotions. [8]

Based on the data from the West Java Regional Government Implementation Report (LPPD) in 2016, the realization of foreign investment in West Java was ranked number one at the national level, with the value of the foreign investment in West Java reach IDR.72.87 trillion. [9] Besides, based on the Indonesian Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM), in the investment sector in general, West Java is still the main province of foreign investment in line with the many industries and industrial estates that have developed in West Java. Support for the implementation of the Economic Policy Package, especially in facilitating investment and licensing arrangements, is an attractive factor for foreign investment in West Java.

Based on the data from the West Java government, foreign investment in West Java is dominated by investors from East Asian countries like Japan, China, and Hong Kong. Foreign investment from Japan includes the automotive industry and the electronics industry. West Java's regional budgeting expenditure growth improved in 2017 along with the acceleration of strategic infrastructure project in West Java such as highway project Cileunyi - Sumedang - Dauwan (Cisumdawu), Soreang-Pasir Koja (Soroja) Toll Road, Cimanggis Cibitung Toll Road, Jakarta – Bandung high-speed rail, Airport International Kertajati, and LRT. The construction of this infrastructure also attracts new foreign investors, after West Java conducts market sounding there are at least 40 investors from various countries who want to invest in West Java [10].

In attracting foreign investment to West Java, the West Java government established The West Java Incorporated (WJI) to increase economic competitiveness and create a conducive investment climate. The West Java government is also active in conducting foreign cooperation including sister province cooperation with subnational governments of East Asian countries such as West Java Province - Shizuoka Prefecture (Japan), West Java - Geyong Sangbuk Province (South Korea). Some cities in West Java also have sister city cooperation with countries in the East Asia Region such as Bogor - Shenzhen (China), Bandung - Suwon (South Korea), Bandung - Luzou (China), Bandung - Yingkou (China).

During 2015-2018 several East Asian countries also conducting the sister cities cooperation in West Java such as Tainan (Taiwan), Kisarazu (Japan), Chongzuo Guangxi (China) with Bogor City, Hamamatsu (Japan) with Bandung. These collaborations encourage investment opportunities in various fields not only economically but also socio-cultural and educational.

Meetings and dialogues between high officials of the provinces and districts/cities, such as Governor and city mayor with Ambassadors or representatives of East Asian countries for Indonesia, who discuss the prospects of cooperation and partnership are also actively carried out, as well as investors and business actors. A number of investors from foreign countries in collaboration with West Java Province assess West Java has a lot of potentials and a very good investment climate. For example, the construction of the West Java International Airport, Kertajati, attracted investors from South Korea, namely the Samsung Group. The West Java government also routinely conducts comparative studies

and conducts meetings with stakeholders in East Asian countries [11].

Based on the data from the Office of Tourism and Culture of West Java, from the tourism sector at the end of 2016 the number of foreign tourists visiting West Java was 12,663 tourists, up from the previous year which was 15,423 tourists in 2015 through the arrival gate of Husein Sastranegara Airport, Bandung and the Port Muarajati, Cirebon Regency. Based on statistics from the Ministry of Tourism, in 2017, East Asian tourists from Japan, South Korea, China, Hong Kong, Taiwan who entered through the arrival gate of Husein Sastranegara Airport were 353 people. The difficulty of detecting the number of foreign tourists in East Asia is influenced by the limited infrastructure such as the international airport which opens direct flight routes from East Asian countries to the West Java region, but the opportunity of West Java is still very large considering the total foreign tourists visiting West Java outside the entrance of Husein Sastranegara Airport, Bandung and Muarajati Port, Cirebon Regency reaches 1.1 million foreign tourists. Although it is still dominated by Malaysian tourists, Singapore, this shows that the opportunity of West Java as a foreign tourist preference.

West Java branding itself as A String of Emerald on the Equator. West Java's tourism potential includes 561 tourist attractions and attractions, 391 arts and 1,739 cultural heritage objects. West Java has the infrastructure of international and domestic airports as well as the longest toll road or highway in Indonesia, railroads, and ports that support transportation, business, and tourism. To support West Java tourism, there are 2,687 restaurants, more than 1550 hotels, and national and international conventions. West Java is also an area for managing international conferences such as the Asia Africa Conference, IBRAF, Globelics and other international activities and exhibitions supported by professional staff and vendors. Supporting public facilities such as houses of worship, hospitals, facilities and infrastructure for sports, public toilets are well organized with adequate sanitation. This potential provides an opportunity for increasing West Java tourism and improving the economy of local communities.

The West Java government is active in promoting West Java tourism, one of them is by promoting the Ciletuh Geopark, Sukabumi at the 7th East Asia Local and Regional Congress Forum held in Japan in 2016. West Java represents Indonesia in promoting the Ciletuh Geopark in the UNESCO Global Geopark. West Java has joined this forum since 2015. The forum was initiated by Nara Prefecture in Japan. The forum consists of nine countries and more than 76 regional governments in various countries [12].

3.2 The West Java Province Readiness in Carrying out Paradiplomacy in the East Asia Region

To see the readiness of the West Java Province Government in carrying out Indonesia's economic diplomacy, it can be seen from a variety of legal bases of the West Java government in foreign cooperation, infrastructure, coordination among stakeholders and institutional function.

3.2.1 Legal Basis of the West Java Province in Foreign Cooperation

In order to improve people's welfare, the regional government can establish cooperation with institutions or regional governments abroad in accordance with the provisions of the legislation. The various laws and regulations above are intended so that foreign relations carried out by the Regional Government have a strong legal basis and can be more directed. Some Legal Basis of the West Java Province Government in Foreign Cooperation are based on: Law No. 37 of 1999 concerning Foreign Relations, where the relation with the Regional Government stated in article 1 paragraph 1 stated "Foreign Relations is any activity involving regional and international aspects carried out by the Government at the central and regional levels, or its institutions, state institutions, business entities, political organizations, community organizations, non-governmental organizations, or Indonesian citizens. In addition, there is also Law No. 24 of 2000 concerning International Agreements, Law No. 23 of 2014 concerning Regional Government, Minister of Home Affairs Regulation No.3 of 2008, concerning Guidelines for Implementing Regional Government Cooperation with Foreign Parties. General Guidelines for Procedures for Relations and Foreign Cooperation by the Regional Government No.09 / A / KP / XII / 2006/01 of 2006, West Java Provincial Regulation Number 9 of 2010 concerning the Implementation of Regional Cooperation, West Java Governor Regulation No.44 Year 2015 concerning Grand Design Cooperation between the Government of the West Java Province Government in 2015-2018

3.2.2 Infrastructure

In carrying out economic diplomacy, regions need to be supported by adequate infrastructure, because infrastructure is the foundation in economic movement and equity. Infrastructure development in West Java is very superior in supporting Indonesia's economic diplomacy. Its location borders to Jakarta as the capital city of Indonesia that has high connectivity from and to this region. Based on Presidential Regulation No. 58 of 2017 concerning Amendments to Presidential Regulation No. 3 of 2016 concerning the Acceleration of the Implementation of National Strategic Projects, related to national strategic infrastructure projects in West Java. This opportunity is used by the Provincial Government in realizing the mission of the West Java Province government in question is "*Creating Comfortable West Java and Sustainable Strategic Infrastructure Development*". In the period 2015-2018 of this research is conducted, there is a number of the infrastructure project in West Java. like highway or toll road such as namely Bogor Toll - Ciawi-Sukabumi (Bocimi), Cikampek-Purwakarta-Padalarang Toll Road (Cipularang), Padalarang Toll Road - Cileunyi, Cikopo Toll Road - Palimanan (Cipali), Kanci Toll Road - Pejagan, Soreang Toll Road - Pasir Koja (Soroja), Cileunyi Toll Road - Sumedang - Dawuan (Cisumdawu) and many ongoing highway projects. As for the railroad line, the West Java government is developing for the construction of the high-speed Jakarta - Bandung - Kertajati - Cirebon railroad line, construction of special cargo rail lines and monorail construction. While the national strategic projects in West Java

in railroad transportation are integrated Light Rail Transit (LRT) in the Jakarta, Bogor, Depok and Bekasi regions.

In the transportation infrastructure, the West Java Province is also supported by airport infrastructure (airports) such as the West Java International Airport (BIJB) Kertajati (Majalengka). Other airports in West Java are Husein Sastranegara Airport (Bandung), Chakrabuwana Airport (Cirebon), Nusawiru Airport (Pangandaran Regency) and supported by several airstrips in Cidaun, airstrip Rancabuaya (Garut), airstrip Cikalong (Tasikmalaya) and airstrip Pangandaran (Pangandaran). In addition to serving domestic routes, Husein Sastranegara Airport also serves international flight routes, from and to Malaysia and Singapore. In addition, Citarate Surade Airport (Sukabumi) will be opened as an entrance in the South Sukabumi area. The port is located in West Java, the Port of Muara Jati (Cirebon), and in the cultivation of the Regional Sea Feeder Port (PLPR) in Pelabuhan Ratu (Sukabumi) and the national strategic project of the Port of Patimban (Subang). In spatial infrastructure, based on Regional Regulation No. 22 of 2010 concerning the West Java Province Spatial Planning for 2009-2029, the West Java Province Government harmonizes the structuring and utilization of the Provincial Strategic Area (KSP) and integrated industrial zoning development. Based on the data from the Ministry of Industry, West Java has 24 zones of industrial estates, with the existence of industrial estates it will encourage agglomeration in the industrial sector, employment, infrastructure improvements, lower transportation costs and attract investment and have a positive impact on regional economic growth.

3.2.3 *Coordination between Multi-Stakeholders and Institutional Functions*

In achieving Indonesia's economic diplomacy, coordination and synergies between various parties are needed, the West Java Province Government has conducted various coordination with related parties, as follows:

1. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Economic Diplomacy Working Group of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia, namely through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (FKKLN) Communication Forum, which was attended by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Economic Diplomacy Expert Staff, the Agency for Policy Assessment and Development (BPPK) Ministry of Foreign Affairs, KADIN, Investment Coordinating Board (BKPM), BAPPEDA West Java, West Java Employers Association and academics. The forum meeting was also attended by the researcher in 2016.

2. The West Java Province Government with Indonesian Representatives in East Asian Countries:

- a. Diplomatic Meeting of the Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to Japan, and the Governor of Nagoya Mr. Hidayaki Omura in promoting West Java Export Commodities in Nagoya, Japan in 2018 [13].
- b. The visit of the Governor of West Java to the Indonesian Embassy to China concurrently Mongolia, in an effort to promote investment and trade in West Java with several provinces in China, China in 2017 [14].

- c. The Indonesian Embassy in Seoul facilitates the collaboration of the City of Bandung - the City of Seoul and inaugurates Little Bandung in 2017 [15].

3. Business Meeting Activities

- a. Regional Work Meeting, The West Java Province Government and Association of Indonesian Tours and Travel Agencies (ASITA) in West Java to map the potential and target of tourism as well as infrastructure improvements and tourism promotion in West Java (2017) in addition to collaborating with the Indonesian Hotels and Restaurants Association (PHRI)
- b. Establishment of West Java Incorporated (WJI) Economic Development Forum aimed at synergizing economic development policies in West Java among stakeholders and business actors, especially in the fields of industry, trade, tourism, investment.
- c. Matchmaking between business actors such as Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises in increasing the opportunity to export MSME products

3.2.4 *Institutional Functions*

Enabling the role of institutions in the regions of economic diplomacy is an important thing to do. The institution does not only carry out the tasks and functions that have been set but must be able to capture opportunities and maximize the benefits for the interests and progress of the region development.

1. Regional / Province Officials as Diplomacy Actors
Regional/Province officials have a key role in economic diplomacy through both diplomacy and commercial diplomacy, given certain negotiations will be carried out in diplomatic meetings conducted with regional officials with other state officials. Of the various Sister Province / City collaborations carried out, several diplomatic meetings were held by West Java Province Government Officials as well as Mayors and Regents with Ambassadors and Regional / City Officials, Investors, as well as foreign non-governmental institutions from East Asian Countries in 2015 -2018, namely as follows:
 - a. Meeting of the Deputy Chief of Mission and Deputy Ambassador of Japan and the Governor of West Java to discuss cooperation in investment and security of Japanese industry in West Java (2017)
 - b. Incheon Mayor Yoo Jeong-bok and West Java Governor's Meeting at the signing of the West Java Letter of Intent (LoI) - Incheon (2018).
 - c. Meeting of the Governor of West Java and the Governor of Shizuoka Prefecture in the signing of the 2016 LoI and the MOU in (2017)
 - d. Meeting of Subang Regent and Deputy Mayor Gimcheon, in the discussion of industrial cooperation (2017).
 - e. Meeting of the Mayor of Bandung and the Mayor of Seoul during the signing of the Sister City Bandung - Seoul Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) (2016).

f. Meeting of Karawang Regency Government and Indonesian Hamamatsu Friendship Institute in initiating investment cooperation (2015).

2. Enabling the Role of Regional Organizational Organizations (OPD) in diplomacy such as the role of West Java Integrated Services and One Stop Services (DPMPTSP) in investment promotion, Regional Foreign Cooperation Bureau in foreign cooperation, KADIN in fostering SMEs and other related agencies.

IV. DISCUSSION

As one of the prominence provinces in Indonesia, the West Java Province shows achievement and independence in the development of its region in various fields. The West Java Province Government is active in seeking economic opportunities in East Asia by doing paradiplomacy and commercial diplomacy activities in East Asia [16]. These can be seen in the explanation below.

4.1 The West Java Province Paradiplomacy Activities

The West Java Province Government conducts foreign relations in various forms of cooperation, namely cooperation between Sister Province / Sister City. The collaboration of Sister Province / Sister City conducted by the Government of West Java Province with the Provincial / City Governments of East Asian Countries (See Table I).

TABLE I. SISTER PROVINCE / SISTER CITY WEST JAVA PROVINCE / CITY AND EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES

No	Countries	Sister Province	Sister City
1	China	Guangxi Zhuang	Bandung - Liuzou
		Chongqing	Bandung - Yingkou
		Sichuan	Bogor - Shenzhen
		Heilongjiang	Bogor - Chongzuo Guangxi
		Shandong	Cirebon – cities di Osaka (feasibility)
	Henan		
2	Japan	Prefektur Shizuoka	Bogor - Hamamatsu
		Ishinomaki	Bandung – Kawasaki
			Bandung – Toyota City
			Bogor - Kisarazu
			Depok - Osaki
		Karawang – cities di Osaka (feasibility)	
3	Rep. of Korea	Gyeongsangbuk	Bandung - Suwon
		Incheon	Bandung - Seoul
		Chollanamdo	Subang - Gimcheon
		Ulsan	
4	Taiwan (economic entities)		Bogor – Tainan (feasibility)

Some of the cooperation produced in the fields of Trade, Investment and Tourism through Collaboration of Provinces / City Provinces for the period 2015 - 2018, namely: [17]

1. Investment Cooperation in the construction of the Wuling Motor Factory in Cikarang, Bekasi, West Java. Establishment The factory is a joint venture of three

major shareholders, namely SAIC Motor Corporation Limited, General Motors, and Guangxi Automobile Group. With an investment value of USD 700 Million (2017)

2. Cooperation between Mt. Fuji Shizuoka Airport and West Java International Airport (BIJB) and the initiation of the opening of Shizuoka - West Java flight routes (2017)
3. Open new market access to Shizuoka, Japan for horticultural product exports of “Mangga Gedong” or “Mangga Gincu “ variant of Mango fruit from Majalengka which reaches a production of 325,427 tons per year and Mangosteen fruit from Tasikmalaya which reaches 28,693 tons per year (2017)
4. Cooperation between West Java and Chongqing in the construction of monorails at Aerocity Kertajati, this collaboration will increasingly attract investors to West Java (2017)
5. Inauguration of Little Bandung in the City, which opens market access for MSME products in Bandung and West Java in 2016.

4.2 The West Java Commercial Diplomacy

Commercial diplomacy is one part of a large framework of economic diplomacy. If economic diplomacy focuses on decision-making and negotiation activities in the fields of trade, investment, labor, and the environment. Then commercial diplomacy focuses only on the promotion of exports of goods and services and efforts to attract inward investment flow. Commercial diplomacy activities can be carried out by any state actor, both by the central government and the regional government.

Based on the data from Badan Pusat Statistik (BPS) in the field of trade, Balance Trade of West Java with East Asian Countries, The West Java and East Asian countries trade balance figures for 2015-2017 experienced a deficit except with Japan. Although in 2018 from South Korea, China and Taiwan experienced a deficit, in general, the West Java trade balance had a surplus in 2018, which reached USD 1, 51 billion (See Table II).

TABLE II. WEST JAVA TRADE BALANCE AND EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES (MILLION USD)

Countries	Year			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
Japan	1084,65	889,05	1175,90	-
Rep.of Korea	1017,46	709,98	623,30	90,86
China	1373,28	1488,50	1456,36	153,10
Taiwan	191,15	232,62	150,03	13, 16
Hong Kong	192,81	113,24	78,95	-

For the export sector. The West Java exports to East Asian countries are dominated by Non-Oil and Gas Exports, namely machinery / electrical equipment, machinery / mechanics, vehicles and parts thereof, textiles and textile products (apparel, knitted goods), rubber and manufactured goods rubber, exports of MSME products in the form of Textile Processing Industry, Leather and Footwear, Food Beverages & Tobacco, Cement and Non-Metallic Minerals. While imports based on the state are still dominated by East Asian countries, namely China, Japan, and South Korea. The

West Java commodity exports to East Asian countries (See Table III).

TABLE. III. WEST JAVA EXPORTS TO EAST ASIAN COUNTRIES (MILLION USD)

Countries	Year			
	2015	2016	2017	2018 (Jan – Sep)
Japan	2.841,22	2.718,08	2.875,86	2.304
China	1.424,73	1.490,72	1.657,10	1.331,53
Hong Kong	464,77	472,03	564,03	439,59
Taiwan	394,84	365,38	383,12	290,85
Rep.of Korea	933,84	962,26	997,57	746,73

To increase export, the Government of West Java also conducts Trade Promotion such as Participation of West Java in the 2nd Indonesia Week in promoting Coffee Commodities in Nagoya Japan (2018) and Promotion of 152 West Java MSMEs to 11 exhibitions in various countries, including Japan, China and South Korea (2016) which cost IDR.10.6 billion but with a profit of IDR.88.45 billion [18].

In general, West Java is a province that is the most destination of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) or National Investment (PMA), because it is supported by a large number of industries and industrial estates that are developing in West Java. Realization of investment in East Asian countries in various sectors in West Java, including: [19]

1. Cooperation in the construction of a Waste Power Plant (PLTSa) by Japanese-South Korean companies in Garut City with an investment of USD 5 million. (2018)
2. Japanese investment in the Patimban Port phase I development project, Subang worth USD 6,22 billion (2016)

Some investment promotion activities carried out by The West Java Province Government together with West Java DPMPSTP to East Asian countries are as follows: [20]

1. Expo Food Festival, Shizuoka, Japan (2018)
2. Join the West Java-Chongqing China Working Group Meeting (JWGM) (2018).
3. Join Working Group Meeting (JWGM) of West Java - Guangxi, China (2018).
4. Join Working Group Meeting (JWGM) of West Java - Sizhuan, China (2018).
5. Join Working Group Meeting (JWGM) West Java- Heilongjiang, China (2018).
6. Through DPMPSTP give awards to private and foreign investors, who obey the investment rules. The private company from East Asian countries that received an award was PT Feng Tay Indonesia Entreprises (Taiwan PMA which is engaged in the footwear industry in Bandung Regency) and PT Yakult Indonesia Persada (PMA Japan which is engaged in the beverage industry in Sukabumi Regency) (2015).

In the Tourism sector, foreign tourists visiting West Java are still dominated by Singaporean and Malaysian tourists. This is supported by the opening of direct flight routes to and from Singapore and Malaysia through Husein Sastranegara Airport (Bandung). But in the order of the 5 largest foreign tourists visiting West Java besides Singapore and Malaysia, it is

dominated by foreign tourists from countries in the East Asia Region. The construction of Kertajati West Java International Airport (BIJB) is expected to be able to open flight routes from the sister provinces/cities in East Asian countries, besides the East Asian Region countries entering into the 169 Visa Free Country Visits List. to Indonesia, so that it can boost foreign tourists visiting West Java (See Table IV).

TABLE IV. FOREIGN TOURIST VISITING WEST JAVA BY NATIONALITY / CITIZENSHIP (THROUGH THE ENTRANCE OF BANDUNG'S HUSEIN SASTRANEGARA AIRPORT AND THE CITY OF MUARAJATI PORT IN CIREBON)

Countries	Visitors			
	2015	2016	2017	2018
China	95	98	111	-
Japan	120	141	123	-
South Korea	50	41	95	-

To increase the tourism potential of West Java, several tourism promotion events carried out by The West Java Province Government to East Asian countries, namely: [21]

1. Ciletuh Geopark Tourism Promotion at the 7th East Asia Local and Regional Congress Forum, in Japan (2016)
2. Bandung West Java Marathon, Bandung (2017) was attended by 6,500 participants, including from China and South Korea.
3. West Java Festival in Hamamatsu, Japan (2018)
4. West Java, Chongqing, China Culture Night (2018)
5. Indonesian Festival, Tokyo Japan (2018)
6. West Java Shizuoka Day, Shizuoka (2018)
7. Geopark Ciletuh Festival, West Java (2018)
8. Karawang Japan Matsuri Festival, Karawang Regency (2015)

V. CONCLUSION

The readiness of the West Java Province Government in carrying out paradiplomacy in East Asia is supported by a strong legal base, infrastructure availability, coordination between multi-stakeholders and the institutional role. The paradiplomacy that is conducted by the West Java Government through Sister Province / Sister City cooperation in East Asia region and cooperation with non-governmental actors such as multinational companies and investors from many countries in East Asia have been opened an opportunity for The West Java in developing their local region. The West Java Province implements paradiplomacy through commercial diplomacy and economic diplomacy. Sister provinces/sister cities cooperation framework that has been conducted by the West Java Province has established East Asia sister provinces/sister cities networking in West Java, which opens opportunities for commercial diplomacy through efforts to promote investment, trade and tourism [22].

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